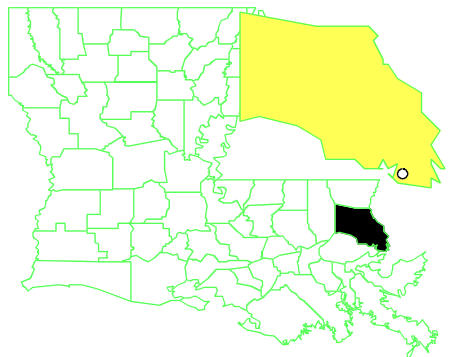


CENTRAL WOOD SUPERFUND SITE
East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD008187940
State Congressional District: 6
Fact Sheet Updated: November 2002
Next Update: January 2003



SITE DESCRIPTION _____

Location: The 17 acre site is located in an unincorporated area in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The site is near the town of Slaughter, Louisiana. The site is divided by State Hwy 959.

Setting: The facility is an inactive and abandoned wood preserving facility that was in operation from the 1950s to 1991. The facility process included the use of creosote, copper oxide, chromic acid, and arsenic acid.

Population: There are 9 residential homes surrounding the northwest portion of the site.

WASTES AND VOLUMES _____

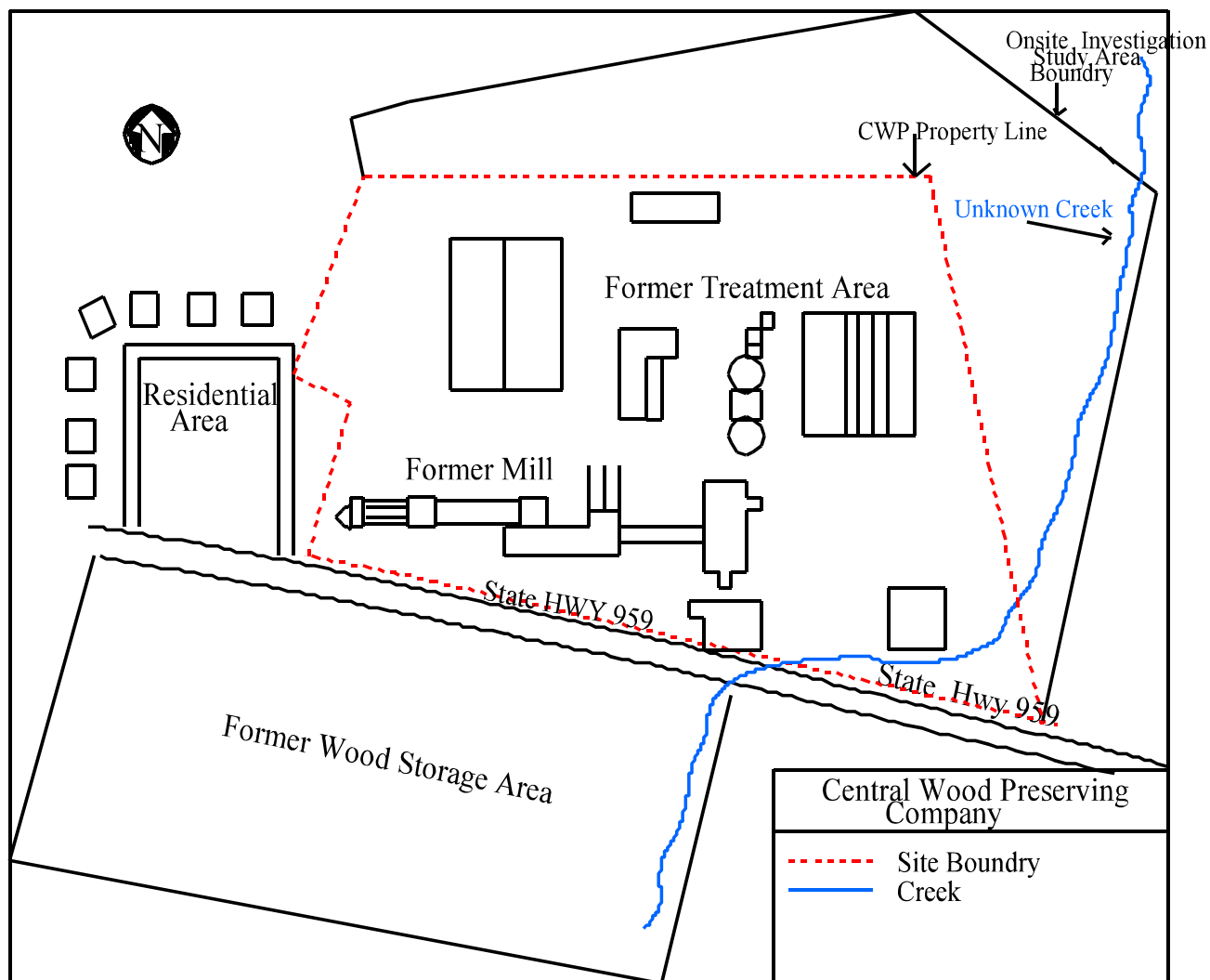
The estimated waste volumes are:

- ! 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil/sediment.
- ! 9,200 cubic yards of creosote contaminated soil/sediment.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST _____

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date: January 19, 1999
NPL Inclusion Final Date: May 10, 1999
NPL Deletion Proposal Date: n/a
NPL Final Deletion Date: n/a

SITE MAP



SITE HISTORY

- ! 1950's-1973: Site operated under the name of Central Creosote Company in which creosote was used as the wood preservative.
- ! 1973-1991: Facility was sold and the name was changed to Central Wood Preserving, Inc. The preserving agent was changed from creosote to Wolmanac (a solution of copper oxide, chromic acid, and arsenic acid; also known as CCA).
- ! January 1, 1991: Facility owner declared bankruptcy and ceased operations.

- ! Mar. 1992: Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) conducted a site visit and confirmed that the wood preserving and processing portion of the site was inactive.
- ! 1992- 1995: EPA's response contractor conducted several assessments during this period. One assessment indicated elevated levels of arsenic and chromium in soil and sediment, and asbestos fibers in tank insulation samples.
- ! 1995: EPA performed a time critical removal action. During this phase, several site structures were removed, tank contents were disposed, and surface soil near the main facility operations area was removed from the site. A tank containing asbestos was bagged and left onsite.
- ! Jan. 19, 1999: EPA proposed the site to the NPL.
- ! Jan. 1999: EPA initiated a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) on the site.
- ! Feb.-Apr.1999: EPA collected groundwater, surface water, soil, sediment, and structural material sampling as part of the RI/FS.
- ! May 10, 1999: EPA finalizes site on the NPL.
- ! Jan. 26-28, 2000: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducted sampling in the Creek for the purpose of determining if there are impacts to the ecological community. The FWS conducted toxicity testing on samples from the creek and collected sediment samples for metal analysis. The results of this additional data concluded that although there were observed effects to the habitat, the results could not be linked to site-related contamination and that the low diversity of the habitat may be a result of limited physical habitat.
- ! Nov. 2000: The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report and the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment reports were completed. All reports can be reviewed by the public at the site repository, which is located at the Audubon library in Clinton, Louisiana.
- ! Nov. 29, 2000: EPA conducted an open house in Clinton, Louisiana, for approximately 30 members of the community. The purpose of the open house was to present the proposed plan for the community. The proposed plan listed 3 options for addressing the contamination at the site: thermal desorption, incineration, and a RCRA vault. The EPA and State recommended thermal desorption as the preferred alternative.
- ! Jan, 24, 2001: EPA conducted a formal public meeting on in Clinton, Louisiana for approximately 11 members of the community. The purpose of the public meeting was to discuss the thermal desorption preferred alternative and to solicit comments from the community.
- ! Apr. 5, 2001: The Record of Decision was signed by the EPA Deputy Regional

Administrator. The Selected Remedy involves the on-site Thermal Desorption of 9,200 cubic yards of creosote-contaminated soil and sediment and off-site disposal of 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil and sediment.

- ! May 31, 2002: The Final Remedial Design (engineering specifications, drawings, and blueprints for the Remedial Action) was completed.

ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

November 10, 1998: A PRP search was conducted and no viable PRPs were identified.

HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The human health risk assessment concluded that there are elevated health risks associated with arsenic involved in the former wood preserving operations. By addressing the human health risks, the ecological risks will also be addressed.

RECORD OF DECISION

The ROD was issued on April 5, 2001.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Site Mailing List:	200 people on the mailing list
EPA Open Houses:	11/30/00
Site Status Fact Sheets:	01/19/99, 11/00
EPA Formal Meetings:	01/24/01
Community Relations Plan:	Developed August 1999
Constituency Interest:	Limited public interest.
Site Repositories:	Audubon Library, P.O. Box 8389, Clinton, Louisiana 70722; Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 7290 Bluebonnet, Baton Rouge, LA 70810; and The U.S. EPA Region 6, Library 12 th floor, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

Availability Notice: May 1999
Letters of Intent Received: None
Final Application Received: n/a
Grant Award: n/a

SITE CONTACTS

EPA Remedial Project Manager:	Stephen Tzhone	214.665.8409 or 800.533.3508
EPA Site Attorney:	Edwin Quinones	214.665.8035 or 800.533.3508
EPA Region 6 Ombudsman:	Arnold Ondarza	800.533.3508
EPA Contractor:	CH2MHill	972.980.2188
LDEQ Louisiana State Contact:	Janaye Danage	225.765.0475

REALIZED CLEANUP BENEFITS

The 1995 EPA removal action eliminated immediate risks from above ground tanks and associated hazardous contents and overall addressed the short-term risks of an acute nature.

Remediation of the contaminated media will reduce the long-term health and ecological risks associated with the contaminants and protect the health of the residents living near the site.

Cleanup will restore the 17 acre site for residential use and restore the Creek for recreational use.